

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday October 27. to Tuesday October 30. 1744.

St. James's, October 30.

THIS being the Anniversary of the King's Birth Day, his Majesty received at Noon the Compliments of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction. On this Occasion the Guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired, and in the Evening there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other publick Demonstrations of Joy, throughout London and Westminster.

Translation of a Letter from her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia to the Laudable Convention of the Circle of Scabaria, assembled at Ulm. Dated Vienna, October 16, 1744.

Maria Theresia, &c. &c.

BEfore we received your Answer of the 3d of this Instant, upon Information from our Minister Plenipotentiary Baron Ramschwag, that it had once been proposed to put neutral Troops of the Circle into our City and Fortrefs of Constance, as well as into other fortified Towns and Passes situate in our Anterior Austrian Dominions, we had agreed to that Proposal, and instructed our said Minister in every Thing that seem'd necessary for the speedy Execution of the same.

We had likewise ordered, before the Receipt of the above-mentioned Answer, that, not only nothing should be attempted against the Electoral Bavarian Dominions incorporated into the Circle of Swabia, but that even those Things should be restored, which, after the unjust Aggression of our Enemy, had been fairly seized by way of Reprizal. The Value of the Enemy's Effects was repaid last Year, and the Provisions taken from him restored to the Bavarian Commissary acting in those Parts.

And lastly, we had sent Instructions, before receiving the Answer so often mention'd, to our Administrators in Bavaria, to make a reasonable Agreement with M. Von Oettinger, the Duke of Wurtemberg's Minister, who was sent to Munich for that Purpose, concerning the full

Restoration of the Rations, and other Contributions raised last Year: And we are in Hopes that this difficult Affair has already been determin'd to the Satisfaction of both Parties.

By this you see, that, as much as is consistent with the Indemnification due to the Rights of our Archducal House, not only solemnly acknowledged, but even guarantied in the amplest Manner by the whole Empire, we constantly endeavour with the utmost Attention, to anticipate the Desires of all true Patriotic States of the said Empire.

Our Conduct is the same upon all Occasions, entirely consistent with the Laws of Nature and Nations, as well as with the salutary Laws of the Empire, but has more especially for its Object, the inward Tranquillity and Constitution of our dear Native Country, the Liberty of Europe, and the Safety of all Christendom.

We have shewn ourselves as peaceable and reconcileable in the midst of the greatest Success of our just Arms, as we did at the Time that our faithless and obstinate Enemies had already totally oppress'd our Archducal House, and in pursuance thereof, assumed to themselves a Superiority over the Empire, and even over all Europe.

We have used the same Attention and Precaution, since the beginning of the just Defence, to which we have been forc'd, that the Theatre of War might be removed from the Neutral Dominions of the Empire. How far we proceeded therein, even to the Neglect of a Precaution, which having since appear'd but too necessary, on account of our Adversary's Way of thinking, is very well known.

Our Enemy's Troops have magnanimously been spared, when they might easily have been destroy'd. The bad Use which was intended to be made of them, and which has manifested itself but too much, was no Secret to us. Nevertheless we used no other Means but Remonstrances for securing ourselves against it, avoiding even any seeming Occasion of Blame. And you know best, how on this very account we address'd ourselves to the Laudable Circle of Swabia, partly by our late Letter of the 11th of February,

(Price Four-Pence.)

has



February, and partly by the Memorial since delivered. And we acknowledge with Thanks, that nothing was omitted by the said Laudable Circle in insinuating these Matters at the Court at Frankfort.

Our Adversary himself seemed well inclined: But that unhappy Alliance which he could not resolve to quit, rendered these so Zealous and Patriot-like Endeavours fruitless, for no other Reason, but because the Views of those Courts, on which that at Frankfort entirely depends, were inconsistent with them.

Nevertheless, even contrary to the Will of our Adversary, and notwithstanding so much German Blood had unconscionably been sacrificed, in order to disturb the inward Tranquillity of the Empire, the Theatre of War was transferred into Countries torn from Germany. Nor would it have been a hard Matter to effect a solid Reconciliation between two Families of the Empire, (which, by the near Ties of Consanguinity, have at several Times been closely united) and to establish for the future the Dignity, Grandeur, Authority, Constitution and Welfare of the Empire, if a third Breach of Peace, on the Part of Prussia, had not intervened, just when the other Party was under the greatest Apprehensions of the Consequences of the Step we had taken.

We have several convincing Proofs of what was written to you on this Subject on the 22d of last Month in our Hands, which, when desired, we are ready to produce.

That the real Destination of the Bavarian Troops is, (according to the Suggestion even of those who call themselves German Patriots, and would appear great Zealots for the German Liberty and fundamental Constitution) to serve the Crown of France, not only in destroying Germans by Germans, but also in overturning the whole Empire; in preventing by Force several immediate and free States of the Body from the Enjoyment of a Neutrality they had agreed to; in extending the Flames of the War even into Circles hitherto untouch'd; in kindling those Flames again in the North; in forging Fetters for the Republick of the United Netherlands on all Sides; in domineering over the Empire; and in one Word, in securing to the said Crown forever the Determination of the Fate of all Europe; (*to make the French King and his Posterity for ever Arbiters of the Balance of Europe*). All this appears as plain, as the Day, partly from Schmettau's Letter to our Adversary of the 13th, partly from the Extract of his Report to the King of Prussia of the 16th past, and lastly from his three Writings, delivered at Metz, which Pieces are subjoined here under N^o 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. not to mention, other most important Secrets discovered since.

This is the true Aim of the Arms of our Adversary. In this consists the sweet Fruits of the

Union of Frankfort, which is so highly extoll'd, (that is to say to forge their own Fetters,) to accede to which, the greater Part of the Empire were either to have been induced, by the most unlawful Means, or to have been forced. By such Marks the Sincerity of the pretended great Care for maintaining the Members of the Empire, the eminent paternal Tenderness, Favour, and Concern for the Empire, are sufficiently proved.

We therefore believe, after having set forth all this, that we have not any further Occasion to dwell upon a Refutation of the Writings published on the other Side. Their whole Tenour is more than sufficiently refuted by those Positions of Schmettau, whilst in the mean Time it is sufficiently discovered what our Enemies aim at.

It is now as plain as the Sun, that in this present War, the Question is not alone about the Welfare of our Archducal House, but about the Support of all the less powerful immediate States of the Empire, without any Distinction of Religion, nay, about the Safety of the Liberties of all Europe, none will or can disown it, without wilful Blindness; Consequently it is very plain that we are struggling not only for our own, but also for the Publick Cause; and for the Benefit of so great Objects, we are not in the least sparing of the Lives and Fortunes of our own Subjects.

The Conduct of the Enemy's Troops both in the Franconian and Swabian Circles entirely agrees with Schmettau's Counsels. Even Palaces of Princes are not spared, and the Law of Nations has been violated in a Manner unheard of hitherto in the Empire and among civilized People. It is in vain that our unjust Enemies appeal to what passed last Year in the Brisgaw. If notwithstanding a Neutrality agreed to, our hereditary Dominions could be invaded in an hostile Manner, from Neutral Territories of the Empire, why should we be restrained from doing the same, being in the Case of the most just Self-Defence? If those who stand upon their own Defence should be debarred the same Means which the faithless Aggressor made use of in his hostile Attacks, the common Disturbers would always be surs of their Point, and be the more emboldened in unjust Enterprizes, as they would for the most part reap the greatest Benefit by it, and be secure from any Danger. But such a Doctrine has as yet been unknown to the honest part of the World, and consequently will be without doubt detested by the Princes and States of the Laudable Circle of Swabia, as it is absolutely irreconcilable to the Band of human Society. But how constantly and religiously we have observed the strictest Neutrality in neutral Territories of the Empire, is known to them already, and the sparing of the Bavarian Troops there, is more than a sufficient Proof of it: At the same Time we cannot conceive how,

now, when the Treaty concluded had secured the Enjoyment of the Neutrality no less to all our anterior Austrian Dominions there, than to the Bavarian Lordships incorporated into the same Circle, the Princes and States thereof should ever allow any Distinction. As for the rest, we without any Scruple, refer to their further mature Deliberation, what is required of them in these pressing Circumstances (as they appear to be from the above Letters of Schmettau) by their Zeal as German Patriots, their Love for our dear Country and their own Liberty, and by a just Detestation of an insupportable Yoke. It is sufficient for us to have frequently convinced them, how ready we are to join in any Proposals not prejudicial to the laudable Circle, and tending to its Tranquillity. We are no less ready to concert with them more effectual Measures, both for saving our dear native Country in general, and every one in particular, and in this Respect even to take the greatest Share of the Load and the Danger upon ourselves. Steadiness, together with the united Forces of those who have the common Welfare at Heart, may easily yet afford a Remedy; whereas Experience but too surely convinces, that by Delay and inadequate Expedients, the Evil and Danger are only so much the more increased.

The Pieces, refer'd to in the above Letter, will be published in the next Gazette.

Constantinople, September 20. The Beginning of this Month News was received here of a bloody Engagement near Kars, between a Detachment of Persians and the Seraskier Agmet Pascha, as also a Reinforcement which was coming to him from Diarbeck, consisting of 3000 Men, with two Paschas of two Tails. This Battle turned out so much to the Advantage of the Persians, that it was with great Difficulty that the Pascha, after having lost almost all his Men, got into the Town, and saved himself from the Persians that pursued him; but the Reinforcement, except a very small Number that escaped by Flight, was put to the Sword, with the two Paschas that conducted it. This Account is however not yet published, though it comes from very good Authority.

Naples, Oct. 13, N. S. A Number of Horses, which the respective Provinces of this Kingdom present to the King, are sent to the Camp at Velletri, whither a Sum of 300,000 Ducats, out of the Revenues of the Kingdom, were sent, a few Days since, from this City, towards the Supply of the present extraordinary Expenses of the Army. Besides the Shebecks with Troops lately arrived at Capo d'Anzio from Spain, others are since arrived there with fresh Succours to reinforce the Spanish Army at Velletri, for whom a large Remittance in Specie has

been sent from Genoa by a Felucca. The Accounts of the Sickness of the Adjacencies of Reggio continue very favourable.

Rome, Oct. 17, N. S. Last Week the ordinary Courier from Milan arrived here without the Letters, and declared, that he had been stopped near Acquaendente, by a Party of Soldiers from the Neapolitan Garrison of Orbitello, who took from him the Mail from Germany, Lombardy, and Tuscany, with Money and some Goods. On the 13th the Austrian Generals Brown and Gratz arrived in this City from their Camp at Nemi, to solicit a Provision of Hay and other Necessaries, in which they succeeded. Carriages with Baggage, military Stores, &c. pass daily, near the Walls of this City, from the Austrian Camp. On the 14th General Andrea arrived in this City from the Camp, to solicit of the Government for a sufficient Number of Waggon and Carriages to remove the Invalids, with all possible Expedition, from the Convent of St. Paul without the Walls of this City, to Civita Vecchia by Land, there to be immediately embarked, as a more convenient Place for that Purpose than Fiumicino. On the 16th a Supply of Forrages for ten Days were sent from this City to the Austrian Army; at the End of which Time, by the constant Motions that are observed amongst them, it is expected that they will decamp. They continue in their usual Situation, as do the Spanish and Neapolitan Armies. The Duke d'Atrisco died lately at Velletri.

Florence, Oct. 20, N. S. In Consequence of Dispatches which arrived, on the 13th by an Estafette to the Regency, from the Great Duke, an extraordinary Council was summoned on the 17th, in which the Orders from his Highness were read; which were to raise a third Regiment of Militia of 3000 Men, and to augment the two others on Foot, each to 3000 Men. The Magazines, which the Austrians lately removed from Sinigaglia, have been transported to Revere and Ostiglia by the Adriatick and the Po. Four Mortars, with a Quantity of Bombs, Ammunition, &c. from Rimini, have likewise been removed to Mantua; and Carriages with Baggage, &c. from Prince Lobcowitz's Army, pass frequently by Bologna for Lombardy.

Vienna, Oct. 24, N. S. His Prussian Majesty has advanced from Jankow to Beneschaw, and since from Beneschaw cross the Zafava to Dnespeck, from whence there are but two good Marches to Prague. The Prussians have, in all their Motions, kept the Heights the least accessible to Cavalry. It is reported here, that there is no Magazine of Hay in particular at Prague; but that amongst other Magazines on the Elbe, his Prussian Majesty had made two considerable ones at Leutmeritz and Tetchin towards Saxony, and that every Thing is now removing

removing into Prague, in order to form there the principal Magazine. An Attempt to surprize Pardubite, where the Prussians had their greatest Magazine upon the Elbe, has in some Measure failed. The Austrians disguised like Peasants, to lead the Waggon's loaded with Grenadiers, were discovered by the untimely coming up of a noisy Huffer, and by an Austrian Grenadier's firing a Pistol upon a Prussian Lieutenant Colonel, who was advanced out of the Town, to see what occasioned the Stoppage at the Gate, where some Waggon's happened to be going out of the Town, when the Austrian Waggon's were entering. The Lieutenant Colonel struck the disguised Grenadier with his Cape, to oblige him to make Room with his Cart, which cost the Officer his Life. The Austrians found Means however, with the Loss of 100 Men killed and wounded, or missing, to burn a great Quantity of Hay and Straw, and to destroy 40,000 Rations of Corn; but the greatest Part of the Magazine, which is in the Castle, was saved by the Prussians, who remain Masters of the Town. Baron Trenk has stormed Budweis Sword in Hand, and made Prisoner of War Major General Kreutz with 800 Men and four Pieces of Cannon. Frauenberg, where there are 250 Men, has demanded to capitulate, but Trenk insists upon having them Prisoners of War. General Marshal has carried Cannon against Tabor, and, if he succeeds as well as Colonel Trenk, there will have been made very near as many Prisoners of War, at these three Places, as the King of Prussia found of regular Troops in Prague. The Imperial Generals Minuzzi and Preising are under Arrest, and confined at Gratz, in the same Manner as Count Schaſgotch the Grand Burgrave of Bohemia is treated at Prague, with a Threat, that if the latter is removed but one Mile from Prague, the others will be sent to Temeswaer.

London, October 29.

Yesterday Henry Marshall, Esq; Lord Mayor Elect for the Year ensuing, was sworn at Guildhall, when the Chair, and other Ensigns of Mayoralty, were surrendered to him in the accustomed Manner.

This Day the new Lord Mayor, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, in their Scarlet Gowns, went in their Coaches to the Water-Side, the Sword and Mace being carried before them, and the City Officers attending; and from thence proceeded in the City Barge, attended by the several Companies in their respective Barges, adorned with Streamers and Pendants, to Westminster; and having walked round the Hall, and solemnly saluted all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer Bar, and the Lord Mayor did there take the Oaths appointed, and having recorded War-

rants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by Water to Black Fryars, and from thence in Coaches, with the usual Solemnity, to Guildhall, where a magnificent Entertainment was provided, at which were present the great Officers of State, divers of the Nobility, Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, the Judges, and other Persons of Quality and Distinction.

Whitehall, Oct. 20, 1744.

Whereas it has been represented to his Majesty, That on Thursday the 20th Day of September last, Twenty Sheep, the Property of Benjamin Banks the Elder, of Kensington, Butcher, which were at Grass in a Field near Kensington Gravel Pits, were found killed, and the Fat taken out of them: And whereas on Tuesday the 9th Day of this Instant October, about Seven o'Clock in the Morning, Twenty-two Ewe Sheep, most of them in Lamb, belonging to George Gady, of the Parish of Long Steewkley in the County of Bucks, Grazier, were found, in a Field at Coppot's Farm, in the Parish of Fryon Barnet, in the County of Middlesex, with their Throats cut, their Bodies opened, and all their Fat taken out, and carried away His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Person or Persons concerned in the Crimes aforesaid, is pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he, she, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

General Post-Office, October 19, 1744.

Publick Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, That the Mail for Islanders, which used to go out from this Office upon Monday Night, will not go out till the Tuesday Night of every Week for the Time to come, or till Orders shall be given to the contrary.

*By Command of the Post-Master-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, Secretary.*

General Post-Office, London, Sept. 22, 1744.
Post-Chaises between London and Portsmouth,
by the Way of Hartfordbridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, that the several Post-Masters on the Road between London and Portsmouth, are ready to furnish Gentlemen and others with Post-Chaises, safe, easy, and well secured from the Weather, upon as short a Warning as for Post Horses, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occasion to go Post on the above Roads, are desired to apply to Mr. William Miller, Post-Master, at the White Bear in Piccadilly.

A Post-Chaise may be had at any of the Stages on the Portsmouth Road, to go Part; or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for those who do not chuse to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Post-Chaises of their own, upon the Roads, where Post-Chaises are already set up by the Authority of this Office, may be supplied with Horses at the several Stages on those Roads at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

*By Command of the Post-Master-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, Sec.*

Custom-

Custom-house, London, October 25, 1744.

Whereas Information upon Oath has been given to the Hon. the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, That James Lish, of Afbington in the County of Suffex, Miller, Stephen Parson, of the same, Labourer, Edward Parson, of Chbilington, William Mills, William Bodger, and James Blondell, all notorious Smugglers, together with divers other evil disposed Persons, at present unknown, do ride in and about Afbington and the Parts thereto adjacent in the County of Suffex, armed with Fire Arms, Hangers, and other dangerous Weapons, to the great Terror of many of his Majesty's Subjects in that Part of the Country, several of whom have been assaulted, beaten and wounded in a most cruel and barbarous Manner, so that the Lives of some of the Persons so assaulted and beaten are despaired of, and the Lives of others are threaten'd; the Houses of the several Persons so attacked have been broke into, and the most violent Outrages committed therein, and Attempts have been made to set Fire to the same, under Suspicion that they are aiding and assisting in discovering the illicit Practices of the said Offenders, and in protecting the Persons of such as do. The said Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, in order to bring such Offenders to Justice, and the more effectually to put a Stop to such outrageous and violent Proceedings, do hereby promise a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Offenders, or any or either of them, so that they may be dealt with according to Law: To be paid by the Receiver General of his Majesty's Customs, on Conviction of any one or more of the Offenders,

Signed by Order of the Commissioners,
Wm. Wood, Secretary.

Bristol, October 15, 1744.

Notice is hereby given to all Officers, Sailors, &c. belonging to the Southwell Privateer, lately commanded by Captain John Wingfield deceased, that a Dividend will be made on Thursday Morning the 8th of November next, at the Coffee-house in the Square, on Account of the following Ships taken and retaken by her.

La Reine des Anges, from St. Domingo.

Duke of Argyll, Martin, and William, all three from Virginia.

L'Heureuse Union, from Cadix.

The Payments to continue every Monday and Thursday till completed.

General Post-Office, London, July 25, 1744.

Post-Chaises between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, That the several Post-Masters on the Road between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge, are ready to furnish Gentlemen or others with Post-Chaises, safe, easy, and well secured from the Weathers, upon as short a Warning as for Post Horses, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occasion to go Post on the above Roads, are desired to apply to Mr. Roberts, at the Black Ball in Whitechappel.

A Post-Chaise may be had at any of the Stages on the Norwich or Cambridge Roads, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for those who do not chuse to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Post-Chaises of their own, upon the Roads where Post-Chaises are already set up by the Authority of this Office, may be sup-

plied with Horses at the several Stages on those Roads, at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Post-Master General,
Geo. Shelvocke, Sec.

The Governours of the Charity for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, do hereby give Notice, that their General Annual Court, appointed by their Charter, will be holden on Thursday the 8th Day of November next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Chapter House in St. Paul's Church Yard, for the Choice of Officers for the Year ensuing.

Ste. Comyn, Register.

Advertisements.

* * * All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1745, will be published together at Stationers Hall, on Tuesday the 20th Day of November 1744.

This Day is publish'd,

The third Edition, with Additions and Improvements,
(Price bound 1 s. 6 d.)

DR. BRACKEN's Travellers Pocket-Farrier; or, A Treatise upon the Distempers and common Incidents happening to Horses upon a Journey, with the Methods of curing them. Also several comparative Observations in Respect to many Disorders which affect Mankind as well as Horses. Being very useful for all Gentlemen and Tradesmen who are obliged to Travel the Countries.

Printed for B. Dod, at the Bible and Key in Ave-mary-lane, near Stationers Hall.

WHEREAS a Bill for Twenty Pounds, drawn on Richard Holmes, of Cateaton-street, London, Blackwell-Hall Factor, was left at his House for Acceptance the Beginning of July last, and has never been called for; the Owrier, giving a satisfactory Account of it, may have is paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

October 29, 1744.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Right Hon. the Lord High Chanceller of Great Britain, all the Creditors of George Morrison, Esq; a Lunatick, are required to come in forthwith before Edmund Sawyer, Esq; one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and prove their respective Debts, otherwise they will be excluded from receiving any Benefit by the said Order.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Crawford, of the Town and County of Haverford West, Mercer, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 15th and 16th of November next, and on the 17th of December following, at Nine in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at the House of John Corfield, being the Sign of the Talbot at the Cross in the City of Worcester, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Thorneloe, Attorney, in Worcester.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Thomas Ballantyn, of the City of Exon, Grocer, intend to meet at the House of Thomas Atkey, called Atkey's Coffee-house, situate in the Sergeants Market

market of the City of Exon, on the 29th Day of November next, by Three in the Afternoon, in order to make the last Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against George Sharpe, of White-crofs-street, in the Parish of St. Luke, in the County of Middlesex, Dyer, intend to meet on the 8th Day of December next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Finch, of the Little Almory, in the Parish of St. Margaret Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Cabinet-maker, have certified to the Right Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said John Finch hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act passed in the fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 20th of November next.

THE under-mentioned Persons claiming the Benefit of the Act lately passed for Relief of insolvent Debtors, the following Notices have been brought to the Printer of the London Gazette, to be inserted in this Paper, and are herein inserted in Obedience to the said Act.

Whereas William Whish, late of Jewin-street, in the Parish of St. Gyles Cripplegate, London, Victualler and Dealer, a Prisoner in the Fleet, London, charged at the Suit of me Matthew Leman, who hath this Day given Notice to the said William Whish, that I require him to appear before the Justices at their next General Sessions of the Peace at Guildhall, London, or Adjournment thereof, in order to deliver in upon Oath a Schedule of his Estate and Effects: The other Creditors of the said William Whish are to take Notice, that they may come in for their distributive Share of his Estate and Effects, pursuant to the late Act of Insolvency.

Dated the 30th Day of October 1744.

Matthew Leman.

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered themselves to the Keeper of his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, London, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Jones, late of the Parish of St. Paul Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, Vintner. James Hill, late of Tiverton in the County of Devon, Merchant. George Lee, late

of the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Grocer. William Brown, late of the Parish of All hallows Lombard-street, London, Shoemaker.

The following Person being a Prisoner for Debt in his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at the Guildhall of the City of London, in and for the said City, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after 30 Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Thomas Roberts, late of the Parish of Fewstor, in the Forest of Knaresborough in the County of York, Slaytor.

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January 1742, and having surrendered themselves to the Keeper of Wood-street Compter, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of the late Act made in the sixteenth Year of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Howard, late of Sackville Street, St. James's, Yeoman. Joel Hery, late of St. James Duke's Place, Chapman. George Moore, late of Stoverd in the County of Somerset, Yeoman.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the Poultry Compter, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Present Majesty King George the Second intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. David Nagle, late of the Parish of St. James Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Mariner.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of Ludgate, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Richard Paine, late of the Parish of St. James Clerkenwell, Vintner.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the

his Majesty's Goal for the County of Berks, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at New Windsor, in and for the said County, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Stevens, late of Abingdon in the County of Berks, Husbandman.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the Kings Bench Prison in the County of Surry, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament, made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in and for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Andrew Mason late of the Parish of St. Paul Shadwell, Mariner.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January, 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of Whitechappel Prison, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County of Middlesex, or at the Adjournment thereof that shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Eaton, late of Duke's Place, Dealer and Chapman.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the 1st of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the Marshalsea Prison in Southwark, in the County of Surry, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after

Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Joshua Collins, late of Rotherhith, in the County of Surry, Ropemaker.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January, 1742; and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Rochester, in and for the County of Kent, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Maidstone in and for the said County of Kent, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall first happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Charles Pierfon, late of Maidstone in the County of Kent, Blacksmith.

The following Person a being Prisoner for Debt in the Common Goal in and for the Burgh of Bury St. Edmund's, in the County of Suffolk, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in and for the said Burgh, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Waters, late of Bury St. Edmunds, Taylor.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas, on or before the First Day of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the Goal belonging to the Corporation of Gravesend, in the County of Kent, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Maidstone in and for the County of Kent, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Thomas Watson, late of Greenwich, Carpenter.

N. B. If any Person in the foregoing List of Prisoners shall find, on the Perusal of this Gazette, that there is any Error, such Error shall, upon Notice, be rectified in the next Gazette Gratis.